09/724 797

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   ABA03337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   ABA03337;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   S chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthase gene acmC fragment #5.
XX
KW   Modular enzyme system; cyclic gene synthesis; repetitive coding sequence;
KW   antibiotic; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; NRPS; PKS;
KW   polyketide synthase; actinomycin biosynthase; ds.
XX
OS   Streptomyces chrysomallus.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   CDS             1. .18
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /product= "antinomycin biosynthesis protein fragment"
FT                   /partial
FT                   /note= "no start or stop codon"
XX
PN   WO200181564-A2.
XX
PD   01-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   25-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE01578.
XX
PR   26-APR-2000; 2000DE-1021267.
XX
PA   (ACTI-) ACTINODRUG PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Schauwecker F;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-049276/06.
DR   P-PSDB; AAM47147.
XX
PT   Preparing DNA encoding modular protein for e.g. producing new enzymes
PT   for synthesis of polyketide antibiotics, comprises cyclic integration
PT   of fragments into a vector  -
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 53; 83pp; German.
XX
CC   The present invention  relates to the preparation of DNA, in a circular
CC   vector, that encodes one or more segments of a modular polypeptide. DNA
CC   or DNA libraries produced this way are used to produce modular
CC   polypeptides, particularly enzymes, which can be used to act on
CC   substrates to produce compounds for therapeutic testing. Enzymes of
CC   particular interest are those involved in non-ribosomal peptide synthesis
CC   or polyketide synthesis, and compounds for testing are particularly
CC   macrolide antibiotics, including penicillins, vancomycins or
CC   erythromycins, but may also be modular receptors. The present sequence is
CC   a fragment of a Streptomyces chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthesis
CC   gene which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

  ABA03337  Length: 18  July 23, 2002 13:35  Type: N  Check: 1933  ..

       1  GCCGCGGTGG CCGCCCGG
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   ABA03339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   ABA03339;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   S chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthase gene acmC fragment #7.
XX
KW   Modular enzyme system; cyclic gene synthesis; repetitive coding sequence;
KW   antibiotic; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; NRPS; PKS;
KW   polyketide synthase; actinomycin biosynthase; ds.
XX
OS   Streptomyces chrysomallus.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   CDS             1. .18
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /product= "antinomycin biosynthesis protein fragment"
FT                   /partial
FT                   /note= "no start or stop codon"
XX
PN   WO200181564-A2.
XX
PD   01-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   25-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE01578.
XX
PR   26-APR-2000; 2000DE-1021267.
XX
PA   (ACTI-) ACTINODRUG PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Schauwecker F;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-049276/06.
DR   P-PSDB; AAM47149.
XX
PT   Preparing DNA encoding modular protein for e.g. producing new enzymes
PT   for synthesis of polyketide antibiotics, comprises cyclic integration
PT   of fragments into a vector  -
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 53; 83pp; German.
XX
CC   The present invention  relates to the preparation of DNA, in a circular
CC   vector, that encodes one or more segments of a modular polypeptide. DNA
CC   or DNA libraries produced this way are used to produce modular
CC   polypeptides, particularly enzymes, which can be used to act on
CC   substrates to produce compounds for therapeutic testing. Enzymes of
CC   particular interest are those involved in non-ribosomal peptide synthesis
CC   or polyketide synthesis, and compounds for testing are particularly
CC   macrolide antibiotics, including penicillins, vancomycins or
CC   erythromycins, but may also be modular receptors. The present sequence is
CC   a fragment of a Streptomyces chrysomallus actinomycin biosynthesis
CC   gene which was used in a plasmid in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

  ABA03339  Length: 18  July 23, 2002 13:35  Type: N  Check: 1933  ..

       1  GCCGCGGTGG CCGCCCGG
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAH23259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH23259;
XX
DT   17-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #115633.
XX
KW   Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;
KW   hyperproliferation; nootropic; antihormonal; immunosuppresive; human;
KW   antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200153317-A1.
XX
PD   26-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US01475.
XX
PR   20-JAN-2000; 2000US-0489869.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Murray SF,  Cowsert LM,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-451899/48.
XX
PT   New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule
PT   encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor -
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 83; 105pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in
CC   length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration
CC   inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically
CC   hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense
CC   nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition
CC   associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory
CC   or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric
CC   antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human
CC   MMIF mRNA expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAH23259  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:35  Type: N  Check: 4497  ..

       1  CGACCTCGTC GGGCCCCGAA
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAI74686 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC   AAI74686;
XX
DT   09-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:1627.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KW   protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
KW   quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD   07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF   30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32758.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99US-0168138.
PR   29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0726173.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Shimkets RA,  Leach M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT   Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
PT   therapy -
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 551; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC   AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC   sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC   AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC   polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC   therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC   them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC   associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides.
CC   For example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations
CC   or deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of
CC   polypeptides by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the
CC   patients own production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its
CC   complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC   assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids
CC   in samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative
CC   therapy. The polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the
CC   production of antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The
CC   antibodies may also be used to down regulate expression and activity.
CC   The antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the
CC   presence of polymorphic polypeptides in samples.
XX
SQ   Sequence 51 BP; 7 A; 20 C; 17 G; 7 T; 0 other;

  AAI74686  Length: 51  July 23, 2002 13:35  Type: N  Check: 3097  ..

       1  GGCCTGCCAG CTCATCTCCG GCGGCACGGT CAACGACGTC GAGCTGCCGC

      51  G
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAI74687 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC   AAI74687;
XX
DT   09-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:1628.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KW   protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
KW   quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD   07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF   30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US32758.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99US-0168138.
PR   29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0726173.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Shimkets RA,  Leach M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT   Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
PT   therapy -
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 552; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC   AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC   sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC   AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC   polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC   therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC   them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC   associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides.
CC   For example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations
CC   or deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of
CC   polypeptides by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the
CC   patients own production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its
CC   complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC   assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids
CC   in samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative
CC   therapy. The polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the
CC   production of antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The
CC   antibodies may also be used to down regulate expression and activity.
CC   The antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the
CC   presence of polymorphic polypeptides in samples.
XX
SQ   Sequence 51 BP; 6 A; 21 C; 17 G; 7 T; 0 other;

  AAI74687  Length: 51  July 23, 2002 13:36  Type: N  Check: 3149  ..

       1  GGCCTGCCAG CTCATCTCCG GCGGCCCGGT CAACGACGTC GAGCTGCCGC

      51  G
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAF89799 standard; DNA; 71 BP.
XX
AC   AAF89799;
XX
DT   23-JUL-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify Renilla green fluorescent protein.
XX
KW   Retroviral vector; Renilla; green fluorescent protein; pGFP; rGFP;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Renilla muelleri.
XX
PN   WO200134824-A2.
XX
PD   17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30915.
XX
PR   10-NOV-1999;   99US-0164592.
XX
PA   (RIGE-) RIGEL PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Anderson D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-329091/34.
XX
PT   Novel retroviral vector, containing gene encoding Renilla green
PT   fluorescent protein, useful as reporter for cell assays, particularly
PT   intracellular assays -
XX
PS   Example; Page 71; 83pp; English.
XX
CC   The specification describes a retroviral vector comprising a Renilla
CC   green fluorescent protein (pGFP or rGFP) gene. pGFP and rGFP proteins
CC   are useful as reporters for cell assays, particularly intracellular
CC   assays including methods of screening libraries using pGFP or rGFP, and
CC   for screening protein-protein, nucleic acid-protein or nucleic
CC   acid-nucleic acid interactions. pGFP or rGFP proteins are also useful
CC   in cellular assays, including assays for alterations in exocytosis,
CC   cell cycle regulation, apoptosis, cellular proliferation and/or
CC   differentiation. pGFP or rGFP proteins are also useful for elucidating
CC   bioactive agents that can cause a population of cells either to move
CC   out of one growth phase into another, or to arrest in a growth phase.
CC   pGFP or rGFP proteins are also useful for screening bioactive agents for
CC   their ability to modulate cell cycle regulation, including the activation
CC   or suppression of cell cycle checkpoint pathways and ameliorating
CC   checkpoint defects. PCR primers AAF89793-AAF89804 were used to amplify
CC   cDNA fragments encoding rGFP. The amplified fragments were ligated
CC   together, and used in the course of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 71 BP; 12 A; 24 C; 27 G; 8 T; 0 other;

  AAF89799  Length: 71  July 23, 2002 13:36  Type: N  Check: 3110  ..

       1  CCTACGACGT GCCCGACTAC GCCAGCCTGG GCCAGCAGGT GGAGGCGACG

      51  GCGGCCTGGT GGAGATCCGC A
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAX56578 standard; DNA; 99 BP.
XX
AC   AAX56578;
XX
DT   11-SEP-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human 1752577 DNA fragment.
XX
KW   Inflammatory cell infiltration; immune response; T cell proliferation;
KW   anti-inflammatory; anti-autoimmune; anti-diabetic; spondyloarthropathy;
KW   T cell-mediated disease; spondyloarthropathy; sclerosis; renal disease;
KW   inflammatory myopathy; hemolytic anemia; thrombocytopenia; thyroiditis;
KW   diabetes mellitus; demyelinating polyneuropathy; Guillain-Barre syndrome;
KW   multiple sclerosis; polyneuropathy; hepatitis; cirrhosis; enteropathy;
KW   sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease; Whipple's disease;
KW   skin disease; dermatitis; psoriasis; asthma; allergic rhinitis; tumor;
KW   food hypersensitivity; urticaria; eosinophilic pneumonia; transplant;
KW   idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; graft rejection; PRO245; human; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9914241-A2.
XX
PD   25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US19437.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Fong S,  Goddard A,  Gurney AL,  Tumas D,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-229499/19.
XX
PT   Composition containing novel polypeptide PRO245, its agonist or
PT   antagonist -
XX
PS   Disclosure; Figure 17A-V; 177pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition containing (apart from a
CC   carrier or excipient), a novel PRO245 polypeptide (I), its agonist or
CC   antagonist, or their fragments, for modulating: (i) infiltration of
CC   inflammatory cells into tissue; (ii) an immune response; or (iii) T cell
CC   proliferation. The composition increases or decreases any of the effects
CC   (i)-(iii). The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,
CC   anti-autoimmune and anti-diabetic activity. (I), and its (ant)agonists
CC   and their fragments, are used to treat immune-related diseases,
CC   particularly T cell-mediated diseases. The diseases treated include
CC   systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile chronic
CC   arthritis, spondyloarthropathies, systemic sclerosis (scleroderma),
CC   idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis),
CC   Sjogren's syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune
CC   hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal
CC   hemoglobinuria), autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic
CC   thrombocytopenic purpura immune-mediated thrombocytopenia), thyroiditis
CC   (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic
CC   thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis), diabetes mellitus, immune-mediated
CC   renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis),
CC   multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy,
CC   Guillain-Barre syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating
CC   polyneuropathy, infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other
CC   non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary
CC   biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis,
CC   inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease),
CC   gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease. Autoimmune or
CC   immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema
CC   multiforme,contact dermatitis, psoriasis, asthma, allergic rhinitis,
CC   atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity, urticaria, eosinophilic
CC   pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis,
CC   and transplantation associated diseases (graft rejection, and
CC   graft-versus-host-disease). (I), its (ant)agonists or fragment can also
CC   be used as an adjuvant in treatment of tumors. Antibodies against (I) can
CC   also be used for diagnosing such diseases. This sequence represents a
CC   nucleic acid sequence used in the construction of consensus sequence
CC   consen01 (AAX37716).
XX
SQ   Sequence 99 BP; 17 A; 26 C; 27 G; 28 T; 1 other;

  AAX56578  Length: 99  July 23, 2002 13:36  Type: N  Check: 5254  ..

       1  ATCTGCACTC AACTGCCCAC CTGGCTGGCA GGGATCTTTG AATAGGTATC

      51  TTGAGCTTGG TTCTGGGGCT CTTNCCTTGT GTACTGACGA CCAGGGCCA
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAF45470 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF45470;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #309.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
PT   administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
PT   nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
PT   proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 36; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
CC   of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
CC   AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
CC   psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids,
CC   keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
CC   skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
CC   retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
CC   sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
CC   blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

 AAF45470  Length: 15  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 8421  ..

      1  CGCCGCGGTG GCCGC
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAT05080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT05080;
XX
DT   26-FEB-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   MAGE-2 PCR primer (sense, exon 2).
XX
KW   MAGE-2; tumour rejection antigen; cancer; diagnosis;
KW   polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9523874-A1.
XX
PD   08-SEP-1995.
XX
PF   23-FEB-1995;   95WO-US02203.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1994;   94US-0346774.
PR   01-MAR-1994;   94US-0204727.
PR   10-MAR-1994;   94US-0209172.
PR   01-SEP-1994;   94US-0299849.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Boon-Falleur T,  Brasseur F,  Chomez P,  De Plaen E;
PI   De Smet C,  Gaugler B, Lethe B,  Marchand M,  Patard J;
PI   Szikora J,  Van Den Eynde B,  Van Derbruggen P,  Weynants P;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-320586/41.
XX
PT   Determn. of cancerous condition(s) - using a nucleic acid as a
PT   primer to determine expression of a MAGE tumour rejection antigen
PT   precursor
XX
PS   Claim 7; Page 91; 121pp; English.
XX
CC   A PCR primer pair (AAT05080-81) correspond to a sense sequence in
CC   exon 2 of the tumour rejection antigen precursor MAGE-2 gene
CC   (AAT05092) and an antisense sequence in exon 3, respectively.
CC   The primers were used in PCR and RT-PCR to amplify the MAGE-2
CC   gene in various tumours and normal tissues.  Expression was
CC   detected in lung tumours, neck and neck squamous cell carcinomas,
CC   prostate and bladder tumours and melanomas.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAT05080  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 4677  ..

       1  AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAV79987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV79987;
XX
DT   24-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   BMP-2 DNA amplifying primer.
XX
KW   Transgenic; osteogenic; core binding factor; CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A;
KW   polyoma enhancer binding protein; runt; osteoblast; variant; BMP;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP10309148-A.
XX
PD   24-NOV-1998.
XX
PF   11-SEP-1997;   97JP-0247346.
XX
PR   10-MAR-1997;   97JP-0074453.
XX
PA   (KISH/) KISHIMOTO C.
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-063649/06.
XX
PT   Transgenic animal with no osteogenic property - has introduced
PT   variation in gene encoding core binding factor/polyoma enhancer
PT   binding protein
XX
PS   Example 10; Page 7; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention provides a transgenic animal devoid of osteogenic
CC   property. The transgenic animal has an introduced variation in a gene
CC   encoding for core binding factor/polyoma enhancer binding protein
CC   (CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha -A), particularly in runt region DNA, especially
CC   prepared by introduction of a variation devoid of at least a part of gene
CC   encoding CBFA1/PEBP2- alpha-A, leading to a disturbance in
CC   differentiation and maturation of osteoblast cells. The transgenic animal
CC   can be prepared by introducing a variant gene encoding for
CC   CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A. The animal can be used to elucidate the in vivo
CC   mechanism of CBFA1/PEBP2-alpha-A. Sequences AAV79975 to AAV80010
CC   represent PCR primers used during the course of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

  AAV79987  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 4575  ..

       1  TGTACCGCAG GCACTCAGGC
```

```
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAZ87130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ87130;
XX
DT   08-MAY-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human TRAP100 PCR primer 110/400, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW   Thyroid receptor-associated protein; TRAP220; TRAP100; coactivator;
KW   TRAP complex; nuclear hormone receptor; thyroid receptor;
KW   vitamin D receptor; oestrogen receptor; mineralcorticoid receptor;
KW   peroxisome proliferation-activated receptor; LXXLL motif; drug screening;
KW   detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200001820-A2.
XX
PD   13-JAN-2000.
XX
PF   01-JUL-1999;   99WO-US15052.
XX
PR   06-JUL-1998;   98US-0110517.
XX
PA   (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI   Roeder RG,  Fondell JD,  Xingyuan C,  Ito M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-147418/13.
XX
PT   New isolated Thyroid Receptor-Associated Proteins which act as nuclear
PT   hormone receptor coactivators used for identifying modulators of
PT   hormones or nuclear hormone receptors  -
XX
PS   Example; Page 75; 114pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to human thyroid receptor-associated proteins
CC   TRAP220 (AAY69669) and TRAP100 (AAY69670)and nucleotides encoding them
CC   (AAZ87101-Z87102) TRAP220 and TRAP100 are members of a complex of TRAPs
CC   which act as coactivators for nuclear hormone receptors, binding
CC   to such receptors in a ligand-dependent manner and are required for
CC   functional interactions between the receptor and genes whose
CC   transcription is regulated by these receptors. Nuclear hormone receptors
CC   include thyroid receptors (TRs), vitamin D receptors (VDRs), oestrogen
CC   receptors (ERs), mineralcorticoid receptors (MRs) and peroxisome
CC   proliferation-activated receptors (PPARs). TRAP220 contains two of the
CC   LXXLL motifs that have been implicated in nuclear hormone receptor-
CC   coactivator interactions, while TRAP100 contains six of these motifs.
CC   TRAP220 and TRAP100, and their associated nucleotides, may be used to
CC   modulate the activity of a nuclear hormone receptor, or to screen for
CC   agents that modulate receptor or hormone activity. Proteins, nucleic
CC   acids and antibodies may also be used therapeutically and for detection
CC   of TRAP220 and TRAP100 or their asociated nucleotides. Sequences
CC   AAZ87126-Z87146 represent PCR primers used to amplify and modify DNA
CC   encoding TRAP100 for subcloning in an exemplification of the present
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

  AAZ87130  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 5308  ..

       1  CCTCCACTGG CTGCTGCGCT
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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAZ35534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ35534;
XX
DT   28-JAN-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Sense PCR primer for amplification of MAGE-2.
XX
KW   MAGE-2; multiple myeloma marker; tumour rejection antigen precursor;
KW   tumour; chemotherapy; bone marrow transplant; PCR primer; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US5985571-A.
XX
PD   16-NOV-1999.
XX
PF   04-FEB-1998;   98US-0018422.
XX
PR   04-FEB-1998;   98US-0018422.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Van Baren N,  Brasseur F,  Boon-Falleur T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-012780/01.
XX
PT   Diagnosing a multiple myeloma through hybridization techniques -
XX
PS   Claim 4; Column 4; 8pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ35534-Z35535 are used to amplify the MAGE-2 gene. The
CC   invention relates to members of the tumour rejection antigen precursor
CC   family, known as MAGE. MAGE-1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 have been identified as
CC   markers for multiple myeloma. The primers are used in the invention in a
CC   method for determining multiple myeloma. The method involves contacting
CC   a nucleic acid molecule taken from a sample of bone marrow or blood with
CC   a hybridization probe which specifically hybridizes to a nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding a MAGE protein, and determining specific hybridization
CC   of the probe to the nucleic acid molecule as an indication of multiple
CC   myeloma. Genes of the MAGE family are used in this method as markers for
CC   the diagnosis of tumours. The assay of the invention allows the
CC   determination of the presence of myeloma, multiple myeloma and late
CC   stage multiple myeloma. The determination assay can also be used to
CC   monitor the progression of a course of treatment such as chemotherapy or
CC   a bone marrow transplant, by monitoring the loss or decrease in MAGE
CC   expression as the myeloma regresses.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAZ35534  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 4677  ..

       1  AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAS11416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS11416;
XX
DT   24-OCT-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Forward PCR primer used in analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-2.
XX
KW   Colorectal cancer; immunostimulant; cytostatic; immune response; MAGE-2;
KW   adenocarcinoma; allogeneic tumour cell; SW620 cell; COLO 205 cell; ss;
KW   SW403 cell; colon; breast; lung; prostate; cancer; vaccine; PCR primer.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200154716-A2.
XX
PD   02-AUG-2001.
XX
PF   26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02731.
XX
PR   27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178498.
PR   28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185335.
XX
PA   (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
PA   (IMMU-) IMMUNE RESPONSE CORP.
XX
PI   Sobol RE,  Shawler DL,  Bartholomew RM,  Carlo DJ,  Gold DP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-502616/55.
XX
PT   New composition comprising an allogeneic tumour cell, useful for
PT   stimulating an immune response in a patient having an adenocarcinoma,
PT   especially useful for treating colorectal, breast, lung or prostate
PT   cancer -
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 50; 131pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a composition for stimulating an immune response
CC   in a patient having an adenocarcinoma or colorectal cancer. The
CC   composition comprises an allogeneic tumour cell selected from SW620 cell,
CC   COLO 205 cell and SW403 cell, and a physiological carrier. The allogeneic
CC   cell stimulates an immune response to an autologous tumour cell in the
CC   patient. The composition is useful for stimulating an immune response in
CC   a patient having an adenocarcinoma, e.g. colon, breast, lung or prostate
CC   adenocarcinoma. The use of allogeneic tumour cells provides a generic
CC   source of antigen that can be administered to a variety of patients, in
CC   contrast to using autologous tumour cells, which must be isolated from
CC   each individual patient. The allogeneic cells are suitable as a cancer
CC   vaccine and can stimulate an immune response against autologous tumour
CC   cells of a cancer patient. The present sequence represents the forward
CC   PCR primer used in gene expression analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-2.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAS11416  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:44  Type: N  Check: 4677  ..

       1  AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAF84234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF84234;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   MAGE-A2 sense PCR primer.
XX
KW   Multiple myeloma; tumour rejection antigen precursor; MAGE; BAGE; GAGE;
KW   LAGE; NY-ESO-1; PRAME; DAGE; PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6210886-B1.
XX
PD   03-APR-2001.
XX
PF   30-OCT-1998;   98US-0183931.
XX
PR   04-FEB-1998;   98US-0018422.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Van Baren N,  Brasseur F,  Boon-Falleur T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-289628/30.
XX
PT   Detecting multiple myeloma in a patient, comprises contacting a nucleic
PT   acid containing sample taken from bone marrow or blood with a
PT   hybridization probe specific for a tumor rejection antigen precursor -
XX
PS   Claim 9; Column 4; 16pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for detecting multiple myeloma.
CC   The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid containing a sample taken
CC   from a bone marrow or blood of a patient, with a hybridisation probe
CC   specific for a tumour rejection antigen precursor. Tumour rejection
CC   antigen precursors used in the present invention are the MAGE family,
CC   BAGE, GAGE, LAGE, NY-ESO-1 and PRAME (previously referred to as DAGE).
CC   Expression of the tumour rejection antigen precursor indicates possible
CC   multiple myeloma in the patient. The method can also be used for
CC   monitoring the disease progress and course of therapeutic regime. The
CC   present sequence is a PCR primer for a tumour rejection antigen precursor
CC   used in the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAF84234  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:45  Type: N  Check: 4677  ..

       1  AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
ID   AAC67091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC67091;
XX
DT   03-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   MAGE tumour rejection antigen precursor PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 3.
XX
KW   Tumour rejection antigen; MAGE-1; MAGE-2; MAGE-3; MAGE-4; MAGE-6;
KW   MAGE-12; cancer; myeloma; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6165725-A.
XX
PD   26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   12-JUL-1999;   99US-0351351.
XX
PR   04-FEB-1998;   98US-0018422.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Brasseur F,  Boon-Falleur T,  Van Baren N;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-090479/10.
XX
PT   Determining regression or progression of multiple myeloma in a patient,
PT   involves assaying bone marrow sample for expression of nucleic acid
PT   encoding MAGE protein and comparing with prior levels of MAGE
PT   expression -
XX
PS   Claim 7; Column 4; 8pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method for determining progression or
CC   regression of multiple myeloma in a patient by assaying for the
CC   expression of tumour rejection antigen precursor proteins such as MAGE-1,
CC   MAGE-2, MAGE-3, MAGE-4, MAGE-6 and MAGE-12. This can be used in the
CC   diagnosis and treatment of cancer, particularly myeloma.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

  AAC67091  Length: 20  July 23, 2002 13:45  Type: N  Check: 4677  ..

       1  AAGTAGGACC CGAGGCACTG
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